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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,  
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Saturday Morning, March 10, 1866.

Vol. V.

The Daily Union Tedette,  
(Published January 1860)  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,  
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Saturday Morning, March 10, 1866.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

In time for the departure of the Mail to the North West, and to the East and West, the Daily Union Tedette will be issued at an early day, and ready every Thursday Morning for mailing to Subscribers throughout the State and the Territories.

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## The Daily Union Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1866.

"Collective Logic."

The Telegraph man continues to draw consolation from the records of crime in the east. He grows saucy over the astounding assertion—asserted for the twentieth time—that there are "unfortunate women" in New York city! True to his instincts, he revels in the contemplation of human misery abroad, and panders to the vitiated taste of his Polygamous readers, by transcribing every dark case of suffering and sorrow that comes within the scope of his knowledge, unless, indeed, the scene is laid in Utah or England! He finds his most powerful "argument" in favor of his heathenish creed (excepting it may be the "Mormon" articles) by contrasting Polygamy in Utah with unchristian prostitution abroad. He is welcome to whatever "justification" he can glean from the contrast. Thus far he has only succeeded in demonstrating that one is not quite so bad as the other—leaving still unanswered the natural query, which is worse? The effect of the one again upon his nature may be judged from the columns of his paper. From the way in which he speaks of the late lamentable suicide in this city, one would think the fellow dead to every feeling of shame and decency. In his desperate endeavor to forestall public opinion, he spares neither the sorrowing hearts of an afflicted mother and sister, nor the sense of propriety of a man who is discriminating community. The following evidently reflects the facts in the case should come to the knowledge of that villain—the Vice-Sheriff! Perhaps they may, —who knows?

It was certainly a significant fact that just before the jury sat upon the case, while the griefstricken mother was bending in tears over the body of her daughter, she quietly parted the hair from her forehead and exposing a deep and ugly scar said, "That's the kind of treatment she received from her Mormon husband. There's where he struck her with an ox bow, while crossing the Plains." A few moments later when the kind and considerate coroner, Judge Clinton, was taunting the agonized mother because her daughter had left the Mormon Church, she replied, "if we had not left the Mormon Church we would have starved long ago and you know it."

Perhaps the Telegraph man can see a little "collective logic" in the above? He is welcome to whatever consolation it affords him. The "argument by contrast" is still open. The pot will boil the kettle black, and as long as prostitution exists in New York and Polygamy is practiced in Utah, so long will the Telegraph have ample scope for his argument by contrast."

Captain Walker's Indian Fight in Idaho.

From the Statesman of the 1st inst., we obtain the following account of the late battle with the Shakes in Idaho:

Capt. Walker and Lieut. Tobey arrived from Camp Lyon yesterday about eleven o'clock, from whom we obtain the particulars of his pursuit and "treachery" with the Shakes. Leaving Ft. Boise he took the course he had intended before starting, crossed Snake River at Boise Ferry and went up between the Owyhee and Malheur. His party consisted of thirty-nine men all told. Last Friday, the 23d ult., about 4 o'clock, P.M., while the party were filing down a hill where four cañons meet, the foremost of the party came suddenly upon a camp of Indians, nearly secreted from the trail. The men immediately opened a fire upon the camp when the Indians all fled to a sort of shelving precipice in one of the cañons, from whence they kept up a most vigorous defence until they were nearly all killed. Some time elapsed before Capt. Walker's men came up, and they did not all, at any time, engage in the fight. The Indians were almost entirely barricaded behind the rocks where they hid and defended themselves with desperation. They were armed with sporting rifles and plenty of ammunition. They also sent arrows whizzing around the ears of the men whenever they came within range of the hole in the rocks. The fight continued until after dark by which time all the Indians were killed except three who escaped into a bunch of thick chaparral, two of them badly wounded. From that retreat they kept up a fire, though they could not themselves be seen. Determined not to leave one alive Corporal Burke and several others charged upon them when Burke received a fatal shot through the breast. It being next to impossible to find the remaining Indians in the darkness and brush, the night was abandoned, and the party moved three miles and camped for the night, carrying the body of Burke and a wounded musician by the name of Vrooman, both of Company "D," 2nd Batt., 14th Infantry. They left eighteen dead bodies on the ground besides the three that escaped. The company captured all the Indians' horses, nineteen in number, and destroyed three lodges in which they found bunches of keys, boxes of yeast powder, salt, a government blanket, soldier's gloves, citizens' clothing, also raps and files, a considerable quantity of bullets, powder, and bullet moulds, also government saddles and some rifles. The next day Capt. Walker started for Camp Lyon where he arrived on the 25th, out of provisions, and his horses jaded—nine having died. Leaving his command at Camp Lyon to recruit the horses, he came over to Ft. Boise. His speech is the highest terms of his men, and says he wants no better sport than to go with them again as soon as the stock can travel, which he intends doing if not soon removed from the "Pest."

From the same paper we learn that Lt. Col. Peacock, of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, has also had a fight with the party of snakes that plundered Hall's Ranch. He was severely wounded. Mr. Hall succeeded in recapturing all the stock and killing one Indian.

## BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[EXCERPT TO THE DAILY UNION GAZETTE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Washington, March 8.—The House have introduced a bill amending the eighth of May, so as to change elections in California over public land.

Wilson reported last morning, the Supreme Court would consist of a chief justice and eight associates. Passed. Wilson remarked that he should be glad to see further reduction as vacancies occur.

The House resumed its consideration of the Senate Bill, to protect all persons in their civil rights, after debate, Wilson demanded the previous question on the motion to recommit, which being seconded, the question was postponed until to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York, March 8.—Mexican advises says that the Belgian Ambassador, serving under Mendez who shot Oryza, not owing to Belgian prisoners who were shot in retaliation. Marshal Basquin wanted to make an example of them; but the Emperor interceded. Wilson remarked that he should be glad to see further reduction as vacancies occur.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Toronto, On., March 8.—The provincial Government has called for 1,000 volunteers to be organized along the frontier, to guard against the Fenian raids. The call creates great excitement and the rally to arms somewhat resembles the American furore.

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The Tennessee question continues to be the leading topic in Congress. On

resolution reported Monday, a delega-

tion of Congressmen who are supporters

of the President, waited on him last

evening and received definite assurance

that the resolution should be combated

and would be voted if passed. The

President saying he could not sign away

his own citizenship by approving a reso-

lution that declares Tennessee out of

the Union and needs the action of law

making power to get back. Lively

times may be expected, when the ball

fully opens, compensating for the quiet-

ness of the past ten days, all rumors of

the possible healing of the breach be-

tween the President and Congress are

fictitious, he may have sent private let-

ters as reported to Sumner and Stevens

regarding personalities, but no offi-

cials branch appears on the political horizon.

Maynard and Stokes of the Tennessee

delegation approved of the congres-

sional plan. Stokes made a speech in Nash-

ville the other day, declaring that Con-

gress should not admit the Southern

states without mature deliberation

and it was right in demanding a

test oath and taking time to examine

into the condition of the Southern States.

He said it seemed to be regarded as a

great outrage, that Congress did not let

the members right in regardless of the

question and drew pay and began to

legislate for the whole country when

half these members elect have been

in the rebel army. He said if I was in Con-

gress I would vote against the repeal of

the test oath till I froze to my seat.

The Union men in Tennessee are partic-

ularly stiff in this matter, because they

are determined to have none but original

Union men, who shall vote in that state,

they have the power in their own hands

and means to hold it although it excluded

from suffrage, the rebels pardoned by

the President. If the division between

the President and Congress should come

on the pending resolution the unionists

now in power in Tennessee would be

pretty sure to be against the President.

B. Well and Washburn submitted

their minority report from the recon-

struction committee that further condi-

tion should be added to the admission of

Tennessee, that in suffrage franchise

no distinction should be made on ac-

count of race or color.

The House committee of foreign rela-

tions will hear the arguments in favour of

the resolution guaranteeing the Mexican

loan.

Both Houses have passed a resolution

paying Miss Clara Barton \$15,000 money

expended in procuring the search for

missing soldiers.

Chicago, March 8.—The Republican Execu-

tive Committee of New Hampshire, who are un-

derstandingly estimates publish the fol-

lowing: Gov. Smyth, \$6,000; Bishop,

Democrat, 31,500.

The resolution of Congress that here-

after the vignette of no living person be

placed upon the fractional currency,

was done in consequence of the remo-

val of the vignette of Washington from

the last issue of five cent notes, and

inserting that of Spencer M. Clark,

a person in charge of the note printing

bureau of the Treasury Department—

the act having been done upon the lat-

ter sole responsibility—the communi-

cation of the Comptroller of Currency for

an increase of a hundred million dollars

National Bank Currency was rejected

in the House—17 to 14, which is one

of the most decisive votes during the

session.

Foreign News

New York, March 8.—The steamer Fava, with dates to the 20th ult., three days later, arrived to-day. Consuls closed on the 24th at 3:30 P.M. with a steady demand;

5:30 a.m. off at 60 1/2 a. m. 3:45, the highest price touched for some time.

The Bourse is flat—reins 65¢ 32c. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £700,000.

A revolution has broken out in Romani-

nia. Prince Louis was forced to sign

an abdication. Count Fladern was

proclaimed Doge.

In the House of Commons of the 23d, Labouchere called attention to the neutralist party and argued a division. The afternoon session was adjourned.

The afternoon session was adjourned.

It was important question and defended

the course of the Government during the

American war.

Watkinson's representations had

been made to the American Government

relative to the Fenian proceedings.

Gladstone regretted that the subject

had been brought up, and that the

Government's knowledge of rifle pro-

ceedings justified the representation, but

he believed the public opinion in Amer-

ica condemned the movement. It would

be mischievous to remonstrate as long as

no public voice had been admitted.

The fall of Perugia is increasing.

The last weekly return shows 12,000 cases—

the largest yet.

The Peruvian iron-clad, Huascar, was

engaged at Breas, under surveillance.

The Banks of France, Prussia and

Holland are in full activity.

The Washington Star says:

There are two Hoopers in Congress,

one from Massachusetts and the other

from Utah. A few days since Mr. Hooper

of Massachusetts was thrown into

Confideration by opening a speech

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## OUR CLOTHING STORES.

### Local and Miscellaneous.

Be it known to all friends, when  
of love and peace thou'rt sweetly singing;  
But diamonds be thy point, my pen,  
Oppressed dumb bells are round the ring.

Interesting matter on every page.

GENERAL Connor and party arrived at Denver City on the 7th inst.

The master out of the Field and Staff of 1st Michigan Cavalry will be perfect-ed to-day.

The New York Tribune has published a volume, containing the names of all who died in the Andersonville prison.

The first United States flag, woven from American bunting, has just been raised over the Capitol at Washington.

Major Baldwin and his company of the Nevada Cavalry are under orders for Bridger, to relieve the Michigan troops at Pest, about to be mustered out.

YESTERDAY we noticed a novel outfit in the way of a team, in front of the City Market. It consisted of two horses and two oxen; the latter sporting bridles and curb bits, and being managed by means of lines.

Storm and sunshine are now strug-ging for the ascendancy. March will doubtless adhere to its former established reputation—come in like a lamb and go out like a lion.

From the West. J. D. Dunlap, M. My-  
er. To the West. M. Elgutter, John A.  
Beatty, George A. Hawley, Thos. Morse.  
For the East. John L. Young, Oliver  
Chalker, J. B. Gallop, Levi Rogers, C.  
Crouse.

Religious service to-morrow morn-ing, at Independence Hall, at 11 A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M., and the Fifth Lecture on Polygamy in the evening at 7 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The principle that a man's house is his castle, only to be entered or taken pos-session of under due process of law, ap-pears to be disregarded by the city au-thorities. We will have something to say about the matter shortly.

The laws of Utah are now undergoing a thorough revision by a Committee of the House of Representatives. It is about time that the Congress of the nation informed itself of the tyrannies ex-isting in Utah, covered by laws enacted by Polygamous church leaders.

For a good "square meal," prepared in the most approved manner, and from the best the market affords, at any hour of the day, go to the "Nevada Chop House," where you will find Messrs. Ross and Work always ready to minister to the wants of the "inner man."

The representatives of Polygamy sent from Utah to Washington to defeat cer-tain proposed changes of Federal officers have failed in their mission. The Gov-ernment is firm and decided. Men who desire to hold Federal offices, must ob-serve and obey the laws.

The sale of two hundred horses, more or less, rendered surplus by reason of the muster out of the First Michigan Cavalry, will soon take place at public auction to the highest bidder. These horses are in excellent condition, and are only sold, because the Government has no further use for them. A splen-did chance is offered to those who de-sire to secure good stock. Timely notice of the sale will be given.

THEATER—CAMP DOUGLAS—THIS EVEN-  
ING.—Brought of Miss Belle Douglas, the  
great favorite of the public.—The per-formance will commence with the "Lady of Lyons," upon which occasion a distin-guished amateur from Camp Doug-las has kindly volunteered his services, to take the part of Claude Melnotte. The performance to conclude with a laughable farce, dance, &c. Let those wishing for tickets apply early, to se-cure seats, as a crowded house is ex-pected.

The Black Hawk Mining Journal says: "Capt. Ed. B. Grimes, of Atchison, is ordered to relieve Capt. B. Stover, A. Q. M. at Salt Lake City, of all pub-lic money and property in his possession. The late fire at Salt Lake City doubtless has something to do with this change."—Telegraph.

The Telegraph displays its usual malignity toward loyal U. S. officials, by inserting the above, when he knew perfectly that it was the Commissary and not the Quartermaster's warehouse that was burned. Besides Capt. Grimes was ordered to relieve Capt. Stover by Special Order No. 637, from the Secretary of War, dated December 13th, just six days previous to the fire at Camp Douglas.

From Idaho.

From the Statesman we obtain the fol-lowing items in regard to Indian affairs in the North.

Ruby City, Feb. 26th, 1866.  
H. H. BEACON, Esq.—Dear Sir: As Chairman of the Committee to collect supplies for our volunteers, I write to inform you that the boys left Hall's ranch this morning for the forks of the Owyhee, distance thirty miles from the ranch—where they expect to find the Indians in force and prepared to fight. If you succeed in raising a com-

pany at Boise City, hurry them along to Camp Lyon, at which poor boy can communicate with our Company at the forks of the Owyhee. We are pro-bably that our boys will need reinforce-ments as soon as it can be obtained, as they number only thirty men. If you get up a company that will take the field at once, please notify me and I will send the word to our men that you are coming.

Respectfully yours,  
J. A. Little.

Wide West.—Dr. Harris has been mak-ing big clean-ups on this ledge, and the rock is growing hotter.

The Indians that Capt. Walker left "council" over on the Malheur are said to be in excellent disposition to make a treaty now. We understand Gov. Lyon is going over to-day.

The Columbia river is open at last, and navigation resumed. The steamer Tenino made the first trip on the upper river, and her passengers came up on the last stage. All accounts agree in stating that there is a big rush of travel coming from below, some of it for Black-foot and some for this Territory. Let 'em come.

DURING the past week the organ of the church leaders has published articles calculated by its chief editor to fire Mormon hearts to the commission of nameless deeds, attempting however to cloak the same with special pleadings, easily detected and understood by all reading men. Now it is full time for all to know that there are two parties in this city, and that one of these parties is doing earnest and courageous battle for the right and cannot and will not be deterred from that purpose by threats or attempted intimidations. We know that whenever this journal is read in Utah that it carries conviction to the hearts of its readers. We know that the anti-Polygamy Party is daily gaining strength and power, and we know that from many a hearthstone in Utah go up the silent prayers for our success. Let it be understood for the benefit of all, that threats and intimidations will avail nothing at this late hour. The anti-Polygamy power of Utah is able to protect itself. It desires to accomplish its mission in peace, but while it thus desires to succeed, threats will not deter it from its purpose.

The principle that a man's house is his castle, only to be entered or taken pos-session of under due process of law, appears to be disregarded by the city au-thorities. We will have something to say about the matter shortly.

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The following is from the evidence in the Sheppard and Ballou shooting af-fray, in Virginia City, Nevada, before Judge Murray, acting Coroner of Storey county, in an inquisition held upon the body of Benjamin W. Ballou:

P. Mulcahy, sworn—I saw Ballou and Sheppard came in the house; Ballou was about eighteen feet ahead of Sheppard; they got inside the door when I followed to Sheppard to stop; when I followed to him he did not stop; Ballou turned and Sheppard shot him; it took place in the Capital Saloon, C street, in Virginia City, Storey county; Ballou is from New York, aged about 26 years; they had been in the saloon before and went out; Ballou started to go out of the house and Sheppard followed him and said, "Ben, I want to speak to you;" saw no weapons with Ballou; he was shot in the forehead; after Sheppard shot him I turned Ballou over on his back and remarked, "that this was rough," when Sheppard replied, "I'll learn how to strike me." Sheppard then went out; I cannot tell what kind of a pistol he (Ballou) was shot with; from the report I think it was a derringer pistol; don't know whether he had the pistol in his hand or pocket when he came in the house.

MEXICO.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

El Paso, Dec. 28, 1865.  
MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of the 12th of October, in which you acknowledge the receipt of mine of the 17th of August. You will soon re-cieve, if it is not already in your hands, the one I sent you in November, an-nouncing the withdrawal of the French from Chihuahua, and other points on this frontier, and my departure for the capital of this State, where I arrived on the 20th of that month. A few days after-wards, however, and without our being able up to the present time to learn the object of so many marches and counter-marches, the enemy again commenced a new expedition to re-occupy Chihuahua, which took place on the 11th. On the 9th I left there, and on the 18th arrived here without incident. By these move-ments the enemy has in no way improved his situation; he is only consuming his last resources and demoralizing his forces. With the attitude that the Gov-ernment of the United States has lately assumed, Maximilian has now lost the slightest probability of cementing his so-called throne. He must see very clearly that even should he arrive at the complete conquest of the country, occupying with his forces even to the utmost limits of the Republic, and destroying the National Government, which, however, will never take place, the United States will never permit him to consolidate his power, and his sacrifices and his victories will have counted for nothing. This cer-tain result is already in the conviction of all; it has augmented the increasing dis-couragement of our opponents, and has reanimiated the public spirit on our side to such an extent that in my judgment, without the necessity of the United States taking any direct part in our war, we shall ourselves alone be able to obtain the definitive triumph of the cause of national independence. Such is my de-sire, and to such result all my efforts are directed. Although Napoleon, from his pride and the habitual depreciation with which he has treated us, may not be ready to propose terms, yet the time is soon coming when he will be glad to accept those we proposed before the war. For ourselves, we will neither propose nor accept anything, absolutely nothing, which in the slightest degree can imply any recognition of the intervention, or that may be contrary to the honor and dignity of the country. Haste, but a little pa-tience, and the time will soon come when you can return to our country, free at last from all its oppressors.

Truly your friend,  
M. HENRY JUAREZ.

From the Statesman we obtain the fol-lowing items in regard to Indian affairs in the North.

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